

The Times' Daily Short Story.

The Real Offender

(Original.)

One morning while Washington's headquarters were at Morristown, N. J., in a house now set apart for Revolutionary relics, Colonel Alexander Hamilton of the staff sat writing in the general's private office. Lieutenant Ralph Tower, about Hamilton's age—they were both about twenty-five—entered. "How are you, Ralph?" said Hamilton. "What can I do for you?" "I understand you represent the general in his absence."

"I do."

"Have full power to give passes?"

"Where do you wish to go?" he asked.

"To Trenton to visit my sweetheart, Marjorie Hastings."

"What! The daughter of that old Tory, Humphrey Hastings?"

"The same. The daughter is heart and soul with us. One of Howe's staff is in love with her, and her father is trying to force her to marry him. She has sent me a message that she needs to see me on a matter of great importance."

"But if you enter the enemy's lines in civilian clothes and you are caught you will be hanged for a spy."

"I will take the risk."

"Very well. If you insist I will give you permission in the general's name. You might as well be hanged for an old sheep as a lamb, so keep your eyes and ears open for information of Howe's movements."

At 9 o'clock the same night Major Tarbel of General Howe's staff was sitting with Marjorie Hastings in her father's house at Trenton.

"There must be some reason, Marjorie," he said, "that you have not given me why you decline my offer."

"There is, but I cannot give it to you without incurring a risk of my father knowing it. If it should come to his ears he would send me to England."

"I promise on my honor to hold it sacred."

"Well, then," replied Marjorie, "I am betrothed to an officer in the Continental army."

With a sigh the major arose and, respectfully touching Marjorie's hand with his lips, was about to withdraw when both were startled by the sound of shots without. Marjorie turned pale. Major Tarbel strode to the door. As he threw it open he saw two orderlies who were awaiting him standing without and between them the figure of a young man of refined features dressed in the clothes of a countryman, his coat being of the coarsest texture and his hose of common yarn.

"Who are you?" asked Tarbel of the captive.

"Lieutenant Ralph Tower of the Continental army. I am neither spy nor skulker, but am here at the bidding of my betrothed, Marjorie Hastings."

Tarbel looked from one to the other, then directed his orderlies to remain without while their prisoner was invited to enter, and the door was closed.

"Marjorie," said the major, "I find myself in a position from which I would gladly be free. It is my duty to turn over Lieutenant Tower to be dealt with by court martial."

During this brief interview Marjorie had stood pale, her hand on her bosom to still the violent beating of her heart. When Tarbel announced his intention she drew a few convulsive breaths, preparing for a desperate move, then said:

"Major Tarbel, if you hold Lieutenant Tower he will be hanged for a spy. He is not the real spy. Yesterday I sent him a message to come to me. He doesn't know what for."

"Marjorie," said Ralph, "I am sure I know. Your father is about to force you to marry against your will."

"You are wrong, Ralph. Only a few moments ago I confessed to Major Tower that I was your betrothed, and he was about to leave me, like the gentleman he is, free to act my own pleasure. It is for another matter I summoned you." She thrust her hand into her bosom, drew forth a paper and handed it to Tarbel. He opened it, scanned it and saw that it contained important information concerning General Howe's army, then looked up at Marjorie in consternation.

"Do your duty, Major Tarbel," she said. "I confess that I summoned Lieutenant Tower without his knowing my purpose to send this paper by him to General Washington. I am the real spy."

Tarbel stood spellbound for a few moments, then began to rapidly think.

"Marjorie," he said presently, "give me that paper."

"Now," he continued, when she had handed it to him, "you must leave our lines at once. It would be criminal in me to permit you to remain here after what has occurred."

"And Ralph?"

"Upon your confession I am not bound to detain him."

Ten minutes later one of Major Tarbel's orderlies called a domestic who lived close at hand. Ralph Tower and Marjorie Hastings were made one, and at midnight passed the British lines.

The next morning they stepped into Colonel Hamilton's office.

"Colonel," said Tower, "I have no military information for you, but I have brought a wife. Permit me to introduce Mrs. Tower, nee Marjorie Hastings."

"He who gains a woman," said Hamilton with a smile, "gains information as well. Doubtless Mrs. Tower will tell us all we need to know."

But in this Hamilton was mistaken. The lady was too honorable to take any advantage of Major Tarbel's magnanimity.

MARY C. BARROWS.

ELECTION OF A POPE. OUR STRENUOUS LIFE.

Method of Voting Adopted by Conclave of Cardinals.

GREAT SECRECY IS OBSERVED.

Their Eminences Assemble Ten Days After the Pontiff Is Declared Dead and Are Locked Up in Cells—No Communication Allowed With Any One From Outside World—Smoke From Chimney and Ringing of Bell Tell Fate of Ballots.

Remarkable precaution and secrecy are observed in the election of a pope. For 600 years it has been the custom of the lord chamberlain to call the conclave of the cardinals ten days after the pope's death to begin the work of choosing his successor.

The conclave takes its name from the fact that the cardinals are locked up in "conclave" in a room in the Vatican, shut off from all communication with the outside world, says the New York Herald.

On the day of the conclave all are summoned from their cells by a bell thrice rung and repair to the assembly chamber. From this moment until the result of the voting is announced they have no communication save with the Vatican officials. Their clothing and even their food is searched lest they should contain correspondence from friends outside. If, by the greatest exercise of leniency, a visitor is admitted he must speak to the imprisoned cardinal through a grating of iron and in a tone loud enough to be heard by the watchers. After a night of this seclusion the conclave is formally assembled early next afternoon, and all repair to the Sistine chapel, where a desk has been provided for each cardinal. In the middle of the hall are six tables and behind these an altar.

Immediately in front of the altar is a table on which are two chalices for holding the ballots. Before proceeding further a search is made in the chapel to assure the conclave of the fact that none but those entitled to vote are present. Three inspectors of the election are then chosen by ballot. Should any cardinal be so ill that he is unable to leave his dormitory a committee is appointed to visit him and take his vote, which is brought to the conclave sealed and deposited in one of the chalices.

Each cardinal writes on a little tablet in the corner of the chapel the name of the candidate he would elect in the center of the voting ticket. This is of an oblong form. In the center are the printed words, "Eligo in Summum Pontificem Rm. Dn. Card. (I elect sovereign pontiff my Lord Cardinal —), after which the voter inscribes the name of the candidate he would elect.

At the foot of the altar the voter lifts up his hand and exhibits the ticket between his thumb and finger. He then kneels and prays for a moment, after which he takes oath that he is about to elect him whom, according to God, he thinks ought to be elected. He then puts the ticket on the paten and slips it from thence into the chalice, which he covers up again. Then he makes anew a reverence before the altar and returns to his place.

When all have voted in like manner the six tellers examine the papers and proclaim the result. If no cardinal has obtained the required number of votes, two-thirds of the number of cardinals present, the result is declared void, and the voting papers, collected together, are burned in a brazier with damp straw, the dense smoke from which issues through a particular chimney visible from outside and proclaims to the outer world that no election has taken place.

First to cast his ballot is the dean of the college, who writes the name of his candidate on a slip of paper eight inches in length and four in width, which he folds and, sealing it at both ends, folds it once more in the middle and then drops it in the bowl nearest his desk. All follow in the order of their rank as members of the college.

The burning of the ballots closes the session of the day, and the conclave adjourns until the evening.

Compromise candidates have several times been taken by general agreement whenever the race between two strong cardinals became so close as to deadlock the college. Proceeding with the election by ballot, voting is continued on the lines indicated until a choice is reached, and this is made known to the people by the absence of the smoke, for, although the ballots, as in the unsuccessful instances, are also burned, the smoke is not permitted to escape. When the result is reached it is announced by the ringing of a bell. All the senior cardinals advance to the place occupied by the newly chosen pontiff and inquire if he accepts the election.

On receiving his affirmative answer he is at once saluted by the entire college. He then announces the name by which he desires to be known throughout the world as the head of the church. An interval then occurs during which the canopies are removed from the stalls of the cardinals, except that of the newly elected pope, and his holiness retires to robe himself in the pontifical vestments.

On his return the fisherman's ring is placed on his finger by the cardinal camerlengo, and the new vicar of Christ gives his first solemn benediction to the members of the sacred college from the steps of the altar. Then, taking his seat on the sedia gestatoria, the pope receives the homage of their eminences and again communicates the name which it is his pleasure to assume as pontiff.

The people then flock into St. Peter's to see the pope and receive his blessing; and a stirring scene presents itself.

Dr. Oliver T. Osborne Points Out Its Harmful Elements.

DRUGS AND AUTOS A MENACE.

Increasing Reckless Use of Coal Tar Products to Relieve Pain the Cause For Many Breakdowns, Says New Haven Physician—Vaso Motor Contraction Check! Newest Danger. German Scientist Says We're All Right.

Dr. Oliver T. Osborne's paper on "The Strenuous Life," which was read before the American Therapeutic society at Washington recently, led to the conclusion that Americans live at too fast a pace, says the New York World. This was admitted by nearly all the doctors present at the American Medical congress, but nobody had a remedy to suggest.

Dr. Osborne said the strenuousness of the life of the average American business man has a tendency to increase cardiac and arterial weaknesses, and that another cause for the many breakdowns is the constantly increasing and reckless use of coal tar products for the relief of pain.

"We hardly realize this daily tension and the effects on our hearts unless we analyze it," said Dr. Osborne, who comes from New Haven. "We rise on time in the morning, whether by an alarm clock or the call of a servant or by habit, eat breakfast and read the papers on time, a clock in every room and a watch frequently in our hand. We then, on time, meet office and outside engagements, college appointments, consultations, always and constantly carefully predicting the amount of time that will be required and timing our next engagement by this decision."

"During the day we rush up long flights of stairs or take elevators that go up with a rush and stop with a plunge. If we drive, either horse or automobile, our hearts stop, jump and receive the vaso motor contraction check when, by the carelessness of pedestrians or bicyclists, we are suddenly anxious lest we do them an injury. If we are in a car or vehicle managed by some one else we often receive the same real or needless shocks to our nervous systems and hearts. If we are ailing we slight nature's signal to relax and still keep up the pace. If we are actually sick, unless we are seriously ill, we fight and wrestle with the disease, whatever it may be, instead of calmly giving up and allowing the disease to be temporary master of ceremonies."

"This describes the life of most of the men and women of our rapid age and country. Even the school children and I might say, the young children see too much, do too much, are amused too much, receive too much, compete in school too much, are taught too much, are awake too much for the welfare of their nervous systems."

These are Dr. Osborne's ideas. Nearly all the noted doctors at the congress coincide. One who doesn't is Professor Hanskehr of Vienna.

"Tut, tut!" said Professor Hanskehr. "I don't think this strenuous life of our Americans is killing any one. I confess I like the American way. The hurry, the hustle, as you call it, does not, in my opinion, kill men. They are put here to work hard. If you Americans work harder than other people, then you are fulfilling to a larger degree the purpose of your being here. That is my idea of a strenuous life."

"I agree with Dr. Osborne," said Dr. Matthew D. Mann of Buffalo, one of the surgeons who attended President McKinley after he was shot. "I did not hear the paper read, but the idea that the Americans drive themselves too fast is a correct one. After the heart has been worn by the strain given it by the life of the American of great affairs it is useless to expect drugs to restore it."

"The constant nervous shocks to which Americans subject themselves have the same effect as fast driving on a high speed horse. Any owner or driver will tell you it is not the distance the horse is driven, but the speed at which he goes that does the injury."

"Americans could work longer hours without harming themselves half as much as they do by their comparatively short hours, which they spend in a terrific effort to accomplish everything their brains have been able to think of."

The New Department's Seal.

The contents and general design of the seal of the new department of commerce and labor have been agreed upon and are now turned over to the engravers, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. The device is very dignified and simple, consisting of a spread eagle surmounting a large heraldic shield, on the upper half of which is a brig under full sail, emblematic of commerce, while the lower half shows an anvil, with hammer resting against it, typifying labor. In view of the strikes and rumors of strikes which have prevailed during all the formative period of the department the quiescence of the hammer and anvil seem highly timely and appropriate.

Novel Military Sport.

Chasing balloons with automobiles is the latest military sport in Austria. The other day a balloon managed by the famous aeronaut Archduke Leopold Salvator was pursued by six automobiles, but managed to escape them by landing on an island in the Danube.

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Christian Endeavor Convention.

Denver, Colo., July 11.—Christian Endeavorers, who are holding their international biennial convention in this city, were astir early, the first event on the programme being a memorial service in honor of the late field secretary, Clarence E. Eberman, which was held at 6 o'clock in the Boulevard United Presbyterian church. Following this came meetings in various churches to discuss missionary topics. The first general session of the day was held in Tent Endeavor at 10 o'clock, President Francis E. Clark presiding. The tent contains seats for 10,000 persons, and all were occupied.

Quiet in Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., July 11.—The only reminders of the recent trouble in this city were the funerals of John Barnett and Frank Lambie. There are no signs of disorder, and the authorities are of the opinion that all trouble is now at an end. Saloons are still closed, and negroes are keeping off the streets. The newspapers urge that all people continue to remain at home and in that manner help preserve order.

Accused Danes Extradited.

San Francisco, July 11.—Federal Commissioner Hancock has granted the petition of the Danish consul for the extradition of Julius Joergensen and Miss Johanne Moeller on charges of abducting with 40,000 francs, the property of the Bank of Copenhagen. Miss Moeller was a bookkeeper in the bank with Joergensen, and it is charged eloped with him and his three children leaving Mrs. Joergensen penniless.

Shot in Their Store.

Mason City, Ill., July 11.—Julius Frank and Irving Rosenfield, prominent merchants of this city, were shot and fatally wounded in their store. The shots were fired by Edward Barton of Springfield, said to be a race track follower. He was arrested and taken aboard a train for Havana, the county seat, just in time to escape a mob which was being organized.

Pittsburg Machinists Accept Scale.

Pittsburg, July 11.—At a mass meeting 1,000 members of the machinists union in the Pittsburg district, which was held in old city hall, it was voted 252 to 137, to accept the compromise offer of the Manufacturers' association for a 7 1/2 per cent advance over last year's rate. There are 8,000 men affected.

Fire in Toledo Ball Grounds.

Toledo, O., July 11.—The grand stand and a section of the bleachers at Armore park have been destroyed by fire. Charles Strobel, owner, estimates his loss at \$8,000, with no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Ames Goes to Prison.

St. Paul, Minn., July 11.—An order sustaining the verdict of the lower court in the case of former Chief of Police Ames has been formally entered on the records. Ames was convicted of receiving money for "protecting" illegal places. The prisoner has been taken to prison to begin a six year sentence.

Honolulu Wants Public Buildings.

Honolulu, July 11.—The legislature has passed a resolution asking congress to provide federal buildings for this city, also in favor of the passage of "Queen Liliuokalani's claim." A bounty on coffee production and the furtherance of the contemplated improvements at Pearl harbor are recommended.

Murder at Hazleton, Pa.

Hazleton, Pa., July 11.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Andrew Haddock, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Slovak Catholic union, whose body was found in his butcher wagon on Tuesday with a bullet hole in the head, has rendered a verdict of murder.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, July 11.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed: Pennsylvania.—Liscum, Charles A. Stein; Nadine, William J. Shaw; West McShannon, Anna E. Grathus.

ROOSEVELT IN THE WOODS.

President the Guest of John Burroughs at West Park, N. Y.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—President Roosevelt is the guest of his "guide, philosopher and friend," John Burroughs, the poet-naturalist, at West Park, Ulster county, N. Y. Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, the president left Sagamore Hill about 8 o'clock, boarded the naval yacht Sylph and started for West Park. So carefully guarded were the plans for the trip that not even the officers of the secret service were informed. None of the officers accompanied the president.

Mr. Burroughs accompanied the president on his tour of the Yellowstone park last spring, and for some time it has been the president's desire to visit his friend quietly in his own home, which is in the heart of the woods.

His majesty King Edward of England, after proposing the health of President Roosevelt at the banquet in Buckingham palace which he gave to Admiral Cotton and the officers of the American squadron now at Portsmouth, indicated, while sitting at the banquet board, a message of friendship to the president. The cablegram as received here is as follows:

"I have the great pleasure in entertaining Admiral Cotton and the captains of his squadron and have just proposed your health with every feeling of cordiality and friendship."

A reply will be sent by President Roosevelt upon his return to Sagamore Hill.

A BRIEF RESPIRE.

Hanging in Nebraska Postponed For Thirty Minutes.

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—The hanging of William Rhea, which was to have taken place at 12:30 o'clock, was postponed thirty minutes pending a decision of the supreme court on an application for an injunction to prevent the hanging. The action before the court was brought in view of the reprieve granted Rhea by Governor Savage. The reprieve imposed "hard labor" upon Rhea as punishment. The attorneys for Rhea argued that this imposition nullified the sentence for hanging in that it serves two punishments for the same crime.

The supreme court denied the application for an injunction, but expressed a willingness to go into consultation regarding the granting of a reprieve by the governor until a further hearing of the application could be made. The governor and Chief Justice Sullivan of the supreme court then consulted regarding such action. The conference soon ended. Governor Mickey refused to grant a further reprieve and ordered the sheriff to proceed with the execution.

Graney to Retire Big Fight.

San Francisco, July 11.—James J. Corbett and James Delaney, acting for Jeffries, have agreed upon Edward Graney as the referee for the heavy weight championship fight to take place here Aug. 14.

Ziegler Expedition at Vardoe.

Vardoe, Norway, July 11.—The Ziegler polar expedition has arrived here from Archangel, where dogs were taken on board.

You Save One-Fifth

Most pastry recipes, in cook books, are made from flours containing much less gluten than does Pillsbury's Best Flour. Use one-fifth less of Pillsbury's Best Flour than such recipes usually call for.



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